

that therapy can only be directed toward symptomatic treatment of individual organ systems.

Those physicians with a particular interest in this disease may find it inadequate, with the exception of the chapters on cardiopulmonary manifestations. The book is recommended for the practicing physician who wishes a single reference containing a review of the clinical manifestations of scleroderma.

DENNY L. TUFFANELLI, M.D.

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FRIEBOES/SCHONFELD COLOR ATLAS OF DERMATOLOGY—By Joseph Kimmig, M.D., Professor of Dermatology, Chief of the Department of Dermatology and the Dispensary, and Michael Jänner, M.D., Research Assistant, Department of Dermatology and Dispensary, University Hospital, Hamburg. American Edition Translated and Revised by Herbert Goldschmidt, M.D., Assistant Professor of Clinical Dermatology, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. With a Foreword to the American Edition by Donald M. Pillsbury, M.D., Professor and Former Chairman of the Department of Dermatology, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. 304 pages, with 927 figures, mostly in color. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London, 1966. \$45.00

This is a handsome volume beautifully arranged and printed on pages measuring approximately 8x12". More than 75 per cent of its space is devoted to photographs, all but seven of which are in color. On the average, the reproductions are excellent. With rare exceptions, they serve their purpose of helping one to learn the clinical picture of the disease represented. The diagnosis and a note of two or three lines emphasizing the salient diagnostic features of the condition are printed under each photograph.

There is a table of contents which divides dermatological disorders into 22 groups. Under each group, the individual conditions are listed and the pages in the text on which they are discussed are noted.

The discussions are necessarily brief, but are most valuable. The name, common synonyms, incidence, etiology, character of primary and secondary lesions, distribution, course and sequelae are all mentioned where appropriate. The written text for each group of diseases immediately precedes their photographs. This makes for easy reference in studying a particular dermatosis and related conditions.

The index refers one not only to the text pages but also to the pages on which photographs are presented.

I find this atlas very much worth having. I believe other dermatologists will also wish to have it. It should be valuable in the libraries of medical schools and dermatological clinics and training centers. It would be a useful and popular volume in hospital staff libraries throughout the country.

The cost may discourage some individual physicians who otherwise would like it. However, considering the expense of producing an atlas devoted largely to color reproductions, this is understandable.

H. V. ALLINGTON, M.D.

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MENTAL HEALTH IN A CHANGING COMMUNITY—Based on a Symposium Jointly Sponsored by the San Francisco Association for Mental Health and the Department of Continuing Education in Medicine and The Health Sciences, University of California Medical Center—Edited by Reed Brockbank, M.D., and Dorothy Westby-Gibson, Ed.D. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York and London, 1966. 163 pages, \$6.50.

This book is a real sleeper. While at first glance it looks like just another symposium on mental health put into book form, with all the expected pro forma contributors saying what they are supposed to for public consumption, instead we find a spirited and trenchant look at the changing community and the reciprocal changes induced in the studying professions of this changing community. The physical smallness of the book is deceptive for its scope is encyclopedic. Vital issues are addressed in this book and although not systematically dealt with they are raised and aired with clarity; both sides are often forcefully presented with either cogent arguments or weighty clinical evidence. Many of the issues revolve around the need to establish and make explicit normative values of adaptation that are inherent in different phases of life. Is the study and promotion of values the proper domain for the mental health profession? Whose responsibility is mental health? Where does helpfulness end and intrusion begin? Are mental health people supposed to change the whole fabric of our society? In essence, where are the boundaries of the mental health responsibility in this changing community? If we can establish the boundaries of our domain, who does what to whom? And who are the people that compose the mental health profession—are they all people who have contact with other people in a formal role as might be presumed from the inclusion of educators, lawyers and ministers in this forum?

With a striking clinical orientation even in the more theoretical appearing papers, this book approaches these problems in the context of the mental health problems of the people served. The centrality of people, rather than the more abstract "community," keeps the book viable and vibrant. The book is a MUST for physicians who would like to know the problems and the issues of mental health in a changing community, without the comfort of easy answers.

ROGER L. GOULD, M.D.

